

## MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartford, - Manager.

WEEK OF AUGUST 26th.

Matinee Saturday.

"JERE" McCAULIFFE STOCK CO.

In a Repertoire Unequalled.

Thursday Evening - "Shamus O'Brien"  
 Friday Evening - "Slaves of Russia"  
 Saturday Evening - "Tempest Tosted"  
 Saturday Matinee to be announced.

Also New and Novel Specialties Between Acts. And the  
**LADIES' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,**  
 Which will render a half-hourly concert nightly before rise of curtain.

PRICES: EVENING - - 10, 20 and 30 Cents.  
 MATINEE - - - 10 and 20 Cents

Tether Balls and Tether Ball Poles,  
 Tennis Racquets and Tennis Balls,  
 Base Ball Bats and Base Balls.

THE LARGEST LINE OF

GOLF GOODS

EAST OF BOSTON

A. P. WENDELL & CO.  
 2 MARKET SQUARE.

**YOUR VISIT TO THE  
 PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION  
 WILL NOT BE COMPLETE UNLESS YOU ARE  
 ABLE TO SAY YOU HAVE BEEN A GUEST AT  
 STATLER'S HOTEL**

**THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD  
 BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF THE PAN-AMERICAN MAIN ENTRANCE**

**RATES \$2.00 AND \$2.50 PER DAY FOR  
 LODGING BREAKFAST AND DINNER  
 ROOMS WITH BATH EXTRA**

**STATLER'S HOTEL**

Granite State  
 Fire Insurance Company  
 of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

**OFFICERS:**  
 President, FRANK JONES;  
 Vice-President, JOHN W. SANBORN;  
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 JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V.  
 HANSBOM, ALBERT WALLACE,  
 and E. H. WINCHESTER.

**ONLY FIRST-CLASS  
 Upholstery and Mattress Work**

F. A. Robbins, - - - 49 Islington St.

Very enjoyable musicals were given  
 at the Inn on Wednesday evening  
 August 28th, with dancing after

## CLAIMING GAINS.

Steel Corporation Adds Men  
 To Its Mills.

Officials Say They Will Give  
 Work To All Who Want It.

A New Arbitration Scheme Is Broached  
 By Simon Burns.

Pittsburg, Aug. 28.—The steel corporation continued to make gains to day and added enough men to the force in its Star plant to insure the running of two mills, night and day, from now on. The officials claim that the whole plant will be running on full time before the week is ended, but the strikers say this claim cannot be made good. The corporation people say now that a settlement can only be effected by the men going back to work. They want workmen for their idle mills, and men who are after employment can have it for the asking. It will make no difference whether or not they are union men, but the union can have nothing to say about the wages. The men are offered the same pay as before the strike. A new arbitration scheme was broached tonight by Simon Burns, of the Window Glass Workers' association. He proposes to select a committee of such men as Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter and Seth Low, who, after having the issue explained to them by both sides, shall have absolute authority to fix terms of settlement. Mr. Burns says he already has President Shafter's sanction of the idea. None of the steel people will have anything to say about this proposition.

## GOVERNOR'S DAY.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28.—This was governor's day at the State fair, and the presence of Gov. Jordan and members of his council and staff was the principal attraction that drew 20,000 people to the grounds. The governor was welcomed upon his arrival shortly after noon, by Hon. Edward N. Pearson, and made in return a happy speech that was enthusiastically received. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy drove upon the grounds. Hon. George H. Moses made the speech of welcome to her. When she left, she was given a handkerchief salute by thousands in the grand stand.

## CARRIE VISITS JOHN L.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived in New York today. She had an interview with Police Commissioner Murphy, in the course of which he told her that she would be arrested if she violated the law. Mrs. Nation afterward called at John L. Sullivan's saloon, to question him in regard to a statement which he is alleged to have made, that he would throw her into the sewer. Sullivan sent down word that he was ill, but he made an appointment to meet Mrs. Nation next Monday.

## EASY MONEY FOR ELEATA.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 28.—Four events were run off in the grand circuit meet today. Three of them were taken in straight heats, while the other took five to decide it. Interest centered principally in the Roger Williams stake, \$10,000, for 2:14 trotters, which was taken by Dolly Bidwell in straight heats. Nothing could beat Eleata in the 2:30 trot, and she went around three times to win. Her time was 2:15 1-2, 2:09 3-4 and 2:11 1-4. Dolly Dillon took the 2:10 trot in 2:07 flat.

## TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

WETUMPKA, ALA., Aug. 28.—George Howard, a member of the mob that lynched Robert White, a negro, some months ago, was today convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

## OUR MILITIA APPORTIONMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Among the apportionments of the militia appropriation for the various states is one of \$6496 for New Hampshire.

## BASE BALL.

The following was the result of the games played yesterday:

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg 7, St. Louis 9; at Pittsburg Brooklyn 5, Boston 1; at Brooklyn Chicago 5, Cincinnati 4; at Chicago Philadelphia 13, New York 1; at Philadelphia.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston 2, Detroit 4; at Boston Philadelphia 0, Chicago 3; at Philadelphia Baltimore 8, Milwaukee 11; at Baltimore.

Washington 4, Cleveland 1, first game; Washington 4, Cleveland 7, second game; at Washington.

## EASTERN LEAGUE.

Brookton 2, Rochester 4; at Brookton Providence 9, Montreal 3, first game; Providence 5, Montreal 3, second game; at Providence.

Worcester 5, Toronto 3; at Worcester Hartford 2, Buffalo 1; at Hartford.

## NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Portland 7, Manchester 1; at Portland Haverhill 3, Lowell 2; at Haverhill Lewiston 1, Nashua 2, eleven innings; at Lewiston.

## DOWAGER EMPRESS'S WILL.

HAMBURG, AUSTRIA, Aug. 28.—The will of the late Dowager Empress Frederick was opened today. It totalizes 11,000,000 marks. The six children receive one million each. The dowager empress destroyed most of her private papers.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Forecast for New England: Fair Thursday, warmer in western Maine; Friday fair, warmer in eastern Massachusetts; light to fresh east to south winds.

## STRIKE IN COTTON MILLS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 28.—A strike was declared in all the cotton mills of this city tonight.

## LOCAL BASE BALL.

Callahan, who is to cover second base for the Mapleswoods on Saturday, has been playing with Sanford for several weeks past.

Walter Woods made a splendid showing at short stop for Brookton on Tuesday, getting five put outs and four assists, without an error.

A new nine has entered the field. It is the Tanager Athletic club, composed of the following players: E. Trefethen c; F. Downing p; H. Downing 1; J. Mills (captain) 2; W. Fernald 3; H. Twombly ss; E. Yeaton rf; J. Roberts (manager) lf; S. Hill m. This team would like to run up against the Gas company's team, at an early date.

The Marine baseball team has accepted the challenge of the Yankton Blue jackets, (recently published in the *Chronicle*), and a second game between the two nines will be played on the navy yard grounds this (Thursday) afternoon, commencing promptly at two o'clock. Paul, who pitched for the Marines in the previous game, and who called forth a protest from the Blue jackets, is barred out today.

## GRAND SCENIC PRODUCTION.

Convict 1240, as put on at Music hall by the Jere McAniff's company, Wednesday evening, was a grand scenic production, excellently enacted. Large audiences are proving the rule this week, and the crowd present on Wednesday evening served to inspire all the members of the cast to their strongest work.

For Saturday's matinee the lively comedy, *A Man From Italy*, which was presented on Tuesday evening so successfully, has been chosen as the bill.

This Thursday evening the company will be seen in *Shamus O'Brien*, a piece that always makes a pronounced hit wherever staged.

The trustees of Hampton academy, which begins its fall term next Tuesday, propose to raise the grade and materially change the course of study of the school this year, thereby fitting students for college.

## No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

## Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

## PICKUPS AT RANDOM.

An "Old Timer" writes interestingly in the *Portland Express* of other old timers. He was speaking on the street with another man the other day about some of the active fellows of fifty years ago, and he pens this: "While we were talking, another man who has been a familiar form on the streets of this city for the past half a hundred years came along and engaged in a chat with us 'boys.' This one was James W. Plaisted, whom I remember as long ago as 1836 or '7, at which time he was looking after the wires of the telegraph company between this city and Portsmouth, N. H., on the old Portland, Saco and Portsmouth railroad. Mr. Plaisted has been in the employ of that road ever since, if I am not mistaken, and is today as straight as most of the young men."

Lumber dealers report that saw mill owners along the Kennebec write them that they never saw so large a demand for lumber as at present, although the price of material is high. Prices have recently advanced one dollar a thousand on spruce and many orders have been received which cannot at present be filled. All the mills have high stock in their yards and the saws are humming. One Augusta company will commence piling logs next week to supply the saws next spring, before the logs arrive.

The freight steamer between Portsmouth and Boston will probably be taken off because of a lack of patronage. This has always been the way with freight lines between these small cities and the hub. In this Portsmouth case the owners of the boat say they made a canvass of the merchants and were assured of enough freight to make the boat pay, and now that it is running these assurances do not materialize. There are always plenty who will promise to do good new enterprises of this kind, but when it comes to action they are forgetful of their obligations.—*Newburyport News*.

The steamer City of Fitchburg had about two hundred passengers from Portland on Tuesday and has averaged that number for the past week. This number was increased from this city, for Boston. The company is becoming greatly encouraged at the way business is picking up, and the amount of freight is also increasing. One of the best features of this new line is the perfect time it runs on. The arrival and departure of the steamer is almost on the minute, and storms and fogs do not materially delay her.

The recent trip of the recruiting ship Alvarado, the Spanish gunboat that had its first American home in Portsmouth, have not been crowned with the success which was anticipated. On the contrary very few eligible men have enlisted in the navy this summer, but the officials of the bureau of navigation hope for much better results during the autumn and winter. Orders have been issued to the Alvarado directing it to proceed, during the month of September, to points along Chesapeake Bay, where it is hoped that many excellent recruits will be obtained for the navy.

The officers of the Concord State Fair association have declared a vigorous embargo on crooks of all kinds and they have secured the services of Detectives John O'Dowd and Clifford Hildroth of Manchester to protect the grounds against incursion by light fingered and other undesirable gentry. Persons of this character will find the fair grounds a good place to keep away from.

"What a loss it is," said one friend to another, when a third had departed after a long description of the symptoms and disease of a relative—"what a loss it is to admit into our familiar conversation the miseries and sufferings of our fellow men and women! Time was when it was considered the extreme of ill-manners to talk of sickness, its symptoms, its cause, its results, except to physicians and those nearest and closest in love and kinship. Nowadays well-educated and cultivated people seem to revel in such details. There is a lack of self respect in telling of our own physical ailments to an indifferent audience; there is the worst evil of lack of consideration and regard for a neighbor in rehearsing what we may know of his disordered system, his sufferings, the means employed to relieve them. It is an invasion of his privacy, the more to be deprecated because he is helpless."

Those interested in the agonies of regtine may be pleased to know that the new sequel song to "The Innocent Maid" and "When Renben Comes to Town," "The Wedding of the Renben

and the Maid," sung by the Rogers Brothers, Edith St. Clair and Jeanette Bageard at the first performance of "The Rogers Brothers in Washington" in Buffalo last Monday night, is even a greater hit than the others proved. It was encored fourteen times by actual count.

How much water do you suppose fell during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning? The total downpour was 2.67 inches and it was the heaviest rain of the summer. It came in such a way, however, that the greater part of it was taken up by the ground and very few bad washouts were the result. There is no danger of a shortage of water for the rest of the year and wells will furnish plenty for all who depend upon them for a supply. Those who depend upon water power up the country are satisfied that there is enough to keep everything moving all the fall.

This is great yachting weather and every owner of a sailing craft who was unable by press of business or for any other reason, could not get out into the harbor, has been consumed by a great hankering for a sail. The wind has been almost ideal. Occasionally the breeze stirs up a few little rolling white caps. The tumbling, splashing water is an irresistible attraction to the sun's rays. The pleasures of a sail have never been more heightened by nature's surroundings than they have since Monday.

## TEAT SATURDAY GAME.

Both Teams Will Fight Hard For The Honors.

It is quite probable that the most exciting baseball contest seen in Portsmouth for years will take place at Mapleswood park next Saturday afternoon, when the Mapleswoods and the Christian Shores are to meet, for glory and for money. The winning team will take all the gate receipts, and as a crowd of seven or eight hundred people is assured, this will be a sum well worth striving for until the last man is out.

The Mapleswoods will play substantially the same team that has supported the honor of the Mapleswood Athletic club ever since the season opened. This is the following line up: Tilley and Clark, battery; Powers 1; Callahan 2; Smart 3; Page ss; Cook, Fernald, Whitehouse, outfield. The only new man in the bunch is Callahan, who was signed by the Mapleswoods several weeks ago.

On the other hand, the Christian Shores show a striking lack of confidence in their regular nine, for they have scoured the whole local field in their hunt for players who can make a showing against their opponents. Parsons and James Goodrich will be in the points, as usual, but George Woods has been engaged to play first base, Ira Newick to hold down third and Will Woods to cover an outfield position. Lynsky will be at short stop, and Hanson at second base. MacDougall, the manager of the Christian Shores, even gets out of the game, to make room for some better man in right field, probably Staples. The third fielder will be either Jack Goodrich, Frizzell or Kehoe.

On paper, this is a very formidable outfit with which the Mapleswoods are confronted, but the latter are not at all dismayed and say that even if defeated they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they stuck to their own team and did not go into the woods for phobias; while if they should win, all the more glory will be theirs.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.  
 FRANK J. OHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. OHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. OHENEY.  
 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. OHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
 Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
 Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A new illness among horses in the cities has appeared the last few days and at the present time there are a large number of them affected. The trouble first appears with a bad cough, and unless the horse gets good care immediately he will not eat.

## DENNETT-COX.

Wedding In Kittery At The Home Of The Bride, On Wednesday Evening.

On Wednesday evening, August 28th, at the home of the bride on Echo street in Kittery, occurred the wedding of Miss Josephine E. Cox, only daughter of Carpenter Joseph Cox, U. S. N., (retired,) to Assistant Engineer Alexander Dennett, United States revenue cutter service, (retired,) the ceremony being performed in the parlor of the home by the Rev. Edward C. Hall, pastor of the Second Christian church, in the presence of a number of very near friends and relatives of the couple.

The ceremony was at six o'clock, and owing to the ill health of the father of the bride, the number of the invitations was limited to those mentioned. The couple were unattended during the ceremony. The parlor was very prettily decorated with flowers for the occasion.

The dress of the bride was of white silk laced down, handsomely trimmed with white chiffon and ribbons, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. The wedding music was performed by Miss Lillian Jackson, organist of the Second Methodist church, a near friend of the bride. The wedding march was *Lochmugim's*.

After the ceremony there was a wedding supper. The bride's bouquet was caught by Master Ralph E. Dennett in the scramble for the prized article.

The bride is one of Kittery's most highly esteemed young ladies. There was no wedding tour, for the very feeble condition of the bride's father makes it necessary for her to be constantly with him, and her devotion is deep and thoughtful. The groom has had honorable service in the government marine, and though a native of Kittery, has passed the greater portion of his life away from home. Mr. and Mrs. Dennett will make their home at the Cox homestead on Echo street.

The wedding guests included Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Cox, Chicago; Capt. John Dennett, U. S. R. C. S.; Ellen M. Dennett; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Paul, York; Eva A. Goodwin, Eliot; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Locke, Kittery; Anna L. Paul, Portsmouth; Mr. and Mrs. J. Byron Paul, Portsmouth; Ralph E. Dennett, Chicago; W. A. Dennett, Chicago; Charlotte M. Paul, Portsmouth; Lida E. Paul, Worcester, Mass.; Nellie Paul, Worcester, Mass.; James B. Trefethen, York; Lillian E. Jackson and May F. Brown, Kittery.

## THE LOCKE REUNION.

The Largest Attendance for Years at Rye on Wednesday.

The annual reunion of the Locke family was held on Wednesday at the town hall in Rye and there was the largest attendance for years. In the morning there was the usual reception and visiting of the old homestead and other points identified with the history of this old family.

In the afternoon the usual business meeting was held and a fine literary and musical program was rendered at the town hall. The Locke family was one of the first to settle in Rye and its members have been prominently connected with its welfare ever since.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Arthur H. Locke of Westinghouse; vice president, William Yeaton of Concord, James W. Locke of Jacksonville, Ira S. Locke of Rye, Richard P. Goss of Rye; secretary, Miss Clara E. Parsons, Rye; treasurer, Miss Izette S. Locke, Manchester; historical committee, Arthur H. Locke, Washington; corresponding committee, William Yeaton of Concord, Miss Mabel Locke of Washington, D. C.; reception committee, Mrs. Charles H. Bartlett of Kittery, Mrs. Ralph Marden of Springfield, Mrs. Emily Moulton of Rye; committee of arrangements, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis N. Marden, Miss Georgianna Hutchings, Miss Georgia White of Rye, Mrs. Laura Hill of Lowell.

In the evening a musical and literary program was given at the town hall.

Richard I. Walden has purchased a fine cottage lot at Wallis Sands and next spring he will erect a fine residence or summer home. This section of North Rye beach has had a remarkable boom in the last year and it is now almost all built upon. The cottage owners have recently taken action to stop the wholesale carting away of the seaweed from the beach.







# WOMAN AND HOME.

## TALENTED WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA.

**Clover Cushions For Tired Heads.**  
**Oriental Chivalry—Fashions In 1891—House Furnishings 2,000 Years Ago—Adapted to Women.**  
**A Cure For Naughtiness.**

Mrs. Elsie Hadley White, wife of the governor of North Dakota, was born of Quaker parents in Clinton county, O., in 1851, in childhood moving to Indianapolis with her parents, where her father, A. N. Hadley, is prominent in business affairs. She graduated from Earlham college with the degree of bachelor of science and in 1883 graduated from Ann Arbor university. She went to North Dakota to take the position of teacher of mathematics in the State Normal school at Valley City, where she met and in



MRS. ELSIE HADLEY WHITE.

1894 married Frank White, afterward major of the First North Dakota volunteers in the Philippines, and in 1900 elected governor of North Dakota. Mrs. White is not, strictly speaking, a society woman, being more attached to home simplicity, art and music, but the social functions at the executive mansion in Bismarck under her direction have been the most popular and enjoyable since statehood.

### Clover Cushions For Tired Heads.

Pine pillows, hop pillows, balsam bags are all well known, but does every one know the delicate luxury of clover cushions? The writer went to a certain house the other day to call on a woman who is spending the summer in town. It was a very warm day and the caller was weary. She sank down in a shady corner to wait. The room looked out on a dull street, but it was charmingly cool and quiet. Roses filled big china bowls, and a miniature fountain dripped slowly over ferns.

Our weary head rested against a silken softness that brought wonderful support and soothing. And the fragrance? No! It was not the breath of the roses, nor the smell of the moist earth about the ferns, and yet there was something quite lovely, and the very essence and spirit of "the country." "Ah, my clover cushion!" cried the hostess, entering presently. "Is it not a pretty idea? One breathes the very atmosphere of a hayfield when one's head is on that. It was given to me a week or two ago, and I intend to have 20 more and to give them to all my truest friends. You shall have one."

For the sake of the tired folk who have not the privilege of being of the number of these "friends" we explain just how to make a clover cushion. Quantities of blooms must be gathered and carefully dried on a sheet in the shade, the blossoms being turned each day, so that the air may permeate every chink of the dainty puff balls. Then an under cover of strong calico is made to inclose them, quite loosely, and the over cover of pretty printed silk slipped over all. The cushion must not be filled too full or it will be hard and unpleasant, nor must it be left too empty. It is the fashion to call any pleasant thing "charming," from a pretty woman to a new dish, but the term really describes a clover cushion, as any one will confess who has once rested a cheek upon it. Try the effect, we advise.

### Oriental Chivalry.

Turkey must be a cheerful place for women, especially wives, to live in. The following account of a street incident in Constantinople is given by an eyewitness, an English woman:

"A Turkish husband, wife and children happened to travel by the same train car, but of course in a different compartment separated by the traditional curtain. At one of the stoppages the husband saw a lady get in and, moved by curiosity, he peeped through a chink of the curtain. The lady lifted her veil. One glance was enough for him, and, although strictly prohibited and against all the rules, he tore away the curtain, stormed into the women's compartment, confronted the lady and called out: 'Is it you? Can I believe my eyes? You are not dead?' The young woman, equally agitated, would fain have thrown herself on his neck and exclaimed: 'Allah is great! It is thou!' Women," cried the man to the fellow passengers, 'this is the woman I loved and wished to marry!' And pointing to his wife: 'Here is the woman who by a foul intrigue was imposed on me. I now divorce her. Hade! Get thee gone!'

"The poor trembling wife naturally fainted away. The car had to stop, water was procured, and when she came round several sympathizers began to plead for her for the sake of his two little boys. The passengers also loudly murmured against his conduct in the presence of a foreign witness. 'Shame!' they said. 'A Christian is present.' This only seemed to incense him the more. 'Go back,' he said. 'Take your boys, your jewels, your money; in fact, take what you wish, but when I come home tonight I desire to find the house rid of your presence.' No further legal forms for divorce being required among Turks, the poor wife was compelled to obey and sorrowfully wended her way home. The hero was seen joyfully to escort his newly betrothed 'old flame.'—New York Commercial Advertiser.

### Fashions In 1891.

Evening Dress.—Fancy worked muslin, trimmed with lace and silver, the sleeves full and confined with silver. Turban of crape, ornamented with silver, white ostrich feathers in front.

Walking Dress.—White cambric mus-

lin, made tight over the bosom, with a collar to turn back, trimmed all around with lace, long sleeves, confined above the elbow in two places; petticoat of the same, with a party of flowers around the hem. Bonnet of green silk, tied down with a large white bow, narrow shoes.

Headgear.—A bonnet of like silk, the crown full and confined with a handkerchief, which ties under the chin. A cape of yellow crape, the crown long and full and confined in several places with bands of crape, ornamented with bows of the same.

A bonnet of slate colored silk, trimmed and tied under the chin with pink ribbon. Sociable bonnet of buff muslin, trimmed round the front with white lace. Turban of spangled muslin, ornamented with flowers and a lilac feather. Old hat of white chip, with a green feather in front.

A dress cap of muslin ornamented with beads and white ostrich feathers. An emerald green straw hat turned up in front, a large white feather falling over the left side. A dress cap of muslin and lace, made open on the top of the head to show the hair, ornamented with beads and a flower in front.

General Observations.—The prevailing colors are buff, white and lilac. Buff flowers have been adopted. A new fancy hat, which is likely to become a favorite, has just been introduced into the circles of fashion, made of straw, interwoven with clouded floss silk. Buff and imperial clips are extensively worn.—London Times, Aug. 1, 1891.

### House Furnishing 2,000 Years Ago.

The modern housewife may with reason pride herself on the conveniences which her kitchen affords, but she need not smile superciliously at the thought of the rude makeshifts of days long gone by. She certainly would not do so if she were to spend a morning, as did a writer in The English Illustrated Magazine, in the National museum at Naples, and look at the kitchen and other household utensils that were in use 2,000 years ago.

Surely there was very much more comfort for us here than for those. Such, at all events, is the impression left upon the mind after an inspection of the relics of buried cities of Italy, which give to the Naples museum its unique attraction.

Kitchen utensils not unlike those in use at the present day are to be seen there, although many are of elegant and costly material. The modern housewife would consider extravagant. Sarcophagi lined with silver, bowls richly inlaid with arabesques in silver and shells, handsomely carved figures among the household gods of those times.

An egg frame that would cook 20 eggs at once and pastry molds shaped like shells suggest luxuries of the kitchen of 2,000 years ago. Griddles and frying pans, tart dishes and cheese graters were in use then as now.

When we leave the kitchen and enter my lady's chamber, we find luxurious equipment equally prominent. The Roman lady's toilet table was well supplied. Ivory combs, bottles of perfume, pots of cosmetics, girdles, hairpins and even a hair net of gold wire figured there.

### "Adapted to Women."

An odd book was that published 30 or 40 years ago, entitled "Five Hundred Employments Adapted to Women." The printer stretched his materials somewhat in order to make up the 500, separating "painters," for instance, into 15 different classes and assigning women to occupations like that of "colonization agent"—which, to say the least, have never been overcrowded. But the book showed so much enthusiasm and good will that it is certain the compiler, whether on earth or in heaven, rejoices at the many new opportunities opened to her sex since her day.

One of these most modern employments is that of "sunshiner," a woman who visits and amuses invalids and depressed persons. Another is that of "co-operative housekeeper," one who stands ready to supply any household with the necessities and luxuries of the table on any scale of weekly allowance. A third is that of "mother-in-law," and this is a woman engaged to amuse and rectify upon every house offered to unfortunate people who find it necessary to move.

These services are rendered for money, of course. Doubtless the money is earned and the women play a very useful part in society. They must, indeed, since they are prepared to do for the public what every good wife and mother does for her own family. Such a one is housekeeper and house hunter and sunshiner, all three, and in her case no one questions that those occupations are "adapted to women." But it seems a little curious that, when the wife's unmarried sister, say, undertakes to serve the public and earn her own bread by these means, there should always be some one ready to define her action as "unwomanly."

### Youth's Companion.

A Cure For Naughtiness. Conscientious parents realize it is necessary to encourage good impulses, and also to train the child's moral nature through the education of his faculties, but it is hard to convince them that in respect of those venial faults most children exhibit quite early neglect is better policy than discipline.

Many times a child who accidentally finds naughtiness an interesting experiment would quickly weary of it if it were not for the commotion it makes in the family. To become an offender is to become important, and nothing is more agreeable to young or old than that. One is liable in times of tedium to attract attention in some way, even if it involves making oneself odious. The desire for notoriety is in its inception for a simple determination to become the center of something, and children show it as often and even more frankly than their elders.

Is it not, then, desirable to make a child's small attempts at intractability dull affairs to him, so that he shall forget them? Every act that we remember well we incline to do again, and the best thing that can happen to children is to have all their good acts marked by red letters, while their minor offenses are dropped into the gulf of forgetfulness.—Florence Hull Winterburn in Woman's Home Companion.

### Rice as a Food.

"Rice is not only one of the most nutritious of foods, but is one of the most easily digested," said Miss Ella Whitney Gould of New Orleans in a recent demonstration lecture on the ex-po grounds at Buffalo. "Although plain boiled rice is the foundation of all rice cooking, few people understand how to obtain the best results. Properly cooked, each kernel should remain separate and unbroken and should swell to three

times its original size. First wash the rice in two waters to remove the superfluous starch, allowing it to stand in the last water for four or five minutes. One-half cupful of rice will require two quarts of water and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Bring the salted water to a boil and drop the rice into it gradually, so as not to stop its boiling. Boil rapidly for 20 minutes without stirring. Then drain through a colander, rinse with cold water (through the colander), shake it free from the water, return it to the saucepan and let it stand uncovered on the back of the stove for five minutes. This is the basis of all rice cooking."

### Rules For Children's Food.

1. Animal food once a day and in small quantities, if the teeth can masticate, is necessary to a rapidly growing child.
2. Avoid a too nourishing diet in a violent tempered child.
3. Avoid seasoned dishes and salt meats, pastry, uncooked vegetables, dainties, wine and rich cake.
4. Never tempt the appetite when disinclined.
5. Insist on thorough chewing. A child who eats too fast eats too much.
6. Vary the food from day to day, but avoid variety at one meal.
7. Take care that the child's food is well cooked.
8. Wine, beer and confections should never be given.
9. Give no food between meals. The stomach requires rest, like any other organ of the body.
10. Remember that overfeeding and the use of improper food kill more children than any other disease of the body.
11. Give no laudanum, no paregoric, no teas.
12. Remember that the summer complaint comes chiefly from overfeeding and the use of improper food, but never from teething.
13. When children vomit and purge, give them nothing to eat for four or five hours.
14. Do not bring a child under 3 years of age to your table to eat.—Motherhood.

### Bemoaning Worries.

Hardly anything is more exhausting than the continual giving out of sympathy and the constant, patient hearing of the recital of troubles and worries, especially small ones.

The average woman has no business to go about the world claiming this sympathy and patience from all with whom she comes in contact. Rather should she strive to see how much brightness and cheerfulness can be brought forward and talked about, for the real troubles and sorrows will not bear discussion, but yet in the lives abundantly evident.

Most people get through the world with little or no time if they would only learn to manage their business, however small, without so much talking and discussion.

A man does not afflict all and sundry of his acquaintances with the pros and cons of engaging or dismissing a junior clerk or a stable boy, and a woman in a factory does not repeat to "this underling and his cons and his aunts" just what his employer said when and before he dismissed him and how it all came about.

Apart from the results to actual circumstances of this continual discussion of domestic matters, there is no doubt that it is a bad habit that grows most rapidly, and that if indulged in tends sensibly to weaken character and moral and mental judgment.

### Common Sense In Shoes.

Never wear a shoe that pinches the heel, says Health Culture. Never wear a shoe or boot so large in the heel that the foot is not kept in place. Never wear a shoe or boot that has depressions in any part of the sole to drop any joint or bearing below the level plane.

Never wear a shoe with a sole turning up very much at the toes, as this causes the cords on the upper part of the foot to contract. Never wear a shoe that presses up into the hollow of the foot.

Never have the top of the boots tight, as it interferes with the action of the calf muscles, making one walk badly, and spoils the shape of the ankle. Never wear a short stocking or one which after being washed is not at least one-half inch longer than the foot. Bear in mind that stockings shrink. Be sure that they will allow your toes to spread out at the extreme ends, as this keeps the joints in place and makes a strong and attractive foot.

### Change Your Shoes.

Shoes should be changed at least once a day and be allowed to thoroughly air before another day of use. It is economy to have a full supply of footwear, both slippers, shoes for house wear and those for walking and dress occasions. The changes should be made when one enters or leaves the house or when ready for the bath. I know that there are women who make one pair of shoes do service for the entire day, but I do not think they are to be commended for neatness. The feet perspire more freely than any other part of the body, and the linings of the shoes become saturated with the offensive discharge. Changing the footwear allows each kind to be thoroughly ventilated, which cannot be done with shoes which are put on at rising time and only removed when preparing for bed. Very particular women allow more than a day to elapse between wearings.—Betty Braden in Boston Traveler.

### The Little Things About a Costume.

The little things are those which stamp a well dressed woman. Style is a quality that strikes the eye at a glance, but when there has been time to note the toilet deficiencies there is a revulsion of feeling. The woman who pays strictest attention to the details, the bindings of her dress skirt, the lacing of her shoes, the condition of her veils, the spotlessness of her neckwear and the perfect appearance of her gloves can wear the same frock for two years and nobody will remember to mark it. A missing button can mar the effect of a perfect coat, and a rip in the finger of a glove will give an air of poverty which diamond loaded fingers could not dispel.

The late Mrs. Martha Patterson, daughter of President Johnson, was her father's confidant in all his political struggles and difficulties. Her husband was Judge Thomas Patterson, who died a number of years ago, and he left two children, Belle and Andrew Johnson Patterson.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" cried the woman having her first experience of a New York flat. "Not a single closet large enough for me to get into in a thunder shower!"

# THEIR LAST WILLS.

## PECULIARITIES WHICH A LAWYER SAYS ARE COMMON WITH WOMEN.

**Their Last Testaments Loaded With Details—Don't, as a Rule, Give Much to Charity—They Are Disposed to Be Tactful.**

"I saw a statement somewhere the other day to the effect that the shortest will ever recorded at the surrogate's office was made by a woman," said the old lawyer. "This is probably the case, but it is the exceptional brevity that goes to prove the usual prolixity of the wills of women."

"As a rule, when I am summoned to record the testamentary directions of a woman, I go prepared for a long siege of writing and advising. To start with, a woman has a greater variety of belongings to bequeath than a man, or, if the chattels are not really more varied, she herself establishes a line of distinction and divides them into more classes. A man, when making his will, is given to generalizing. A woman, on the other hand, particularizes, and where the masculine deviser will take a set of objects or a group of sets, for that matter, and lump them all off to one legatee, she will scatter the same things around among a score of friends or relations."

"The strangest part of this writing of feminine wills is that no matter how positive and concise of thought the testatrix may be on ordinary occasions, the minute she sets out to make preparations for the post-mortem distribution of her property she becomes uncertain of herself. The minutiae of her wealth, such as real estate and a bank account, she will probably be sure about, but the minor bequests cause her endless trouble, and she is bound to take up each item separately and argue its appropriateness as a gift to this person and that and explain with minuteness what each in turn has done to merit remembrance. If all these considerations could be thrashed over and settled privately, before my interview begins, I wouldn't mind the tortuousness of the channels through which she arrives at her conclusions, but when the pros and cons are reserved for my own judgment and I am expected to decide upon each provision the prospect certainly does not make a lawyer tingle with thrills of pure delight."

Then, too, women are faddy about their wills. Every little thing somebody with a pen for statistics, found around through legal literature, and brings to light a number of testamentary curiosities. In all these resurrection it is found that the majority of freak bequests were devised by women. Personally I have drawn up but few of these outlandish wills where the money was hidden away under Robin Hood's barn or the legatee was to come into his own only by the accomplishment of some unreasonable, crazy task imposed upon him, but my experience has been sufficiently varied to show me that women are fond of bizarre effects in the matter of bestowing their riches.

"Another peculiarity of women's wills is the rarity and meagreness of their bequests to charitable enterprises. This statement is of course made in a broad sense. There have been some notable gifts to public institutions by wealthy women, but it is a fact that when the average woman of means comes to the she loses sight of the stranger at her gates and enriches those endeared to her by ties of blood and friendship, to the exclusion of homes and reformatories that stand by waiting for a contribution. All things considered, I must confess that women are disposed to be unjust in their wills. In the past 20 years I have drawn up hundreds of wills whose terms were so obviously unjust to certain particulars that I actually felt ashamed of myself for writing them, which is a pretty strong assertion coming from a lawyer. This injustice is particularly manifest in the case of step children. I have known many women who were good to their hands' maid, but who refused to make any provision for their step children, and when it came to handing the financial affairs of the family the children were sure to suffer through the transaction."

"There is one class of dependents, however, upon which women who make wills lavish money without stint, and that is pet animals. There was a time when a will which contained a clause authorizing the trustees to invest several thousand dollars for the support of a cat or dog was a matter for newspaper comment, but nowadays unless the bequest is excessive such items are not considered worthy of mention."

"But manifestly absurd and unjust though the wills of many women are it is seldom that one of them is contested. The same document, dictated by a man, would probably be hauled about in the courts for years, but sooner than take the will of a woman at its face value, and all concerned usually resign themselves to a peaceable acceptance of its provisions."

"Another point worth noting about women's wills is the number of changes they are apt to undergo, even after having been approved and attested. Frequently the most trifling change in the circumstances of a legatee will, in the opinion of the testatrix, necessitate a re-writing of the whole will. I had a case in point only a few months ago. A client up on Fifty-fourth street had finally succeeded, after much worry and tribulation, in distributing her belongings where she believed they would do the most good and win the most appreciation. Even her thimbles had been bequeathed with solemn care, and one of them, a particularly heavy gold affair, had been decided upon after due deliberation as a proper gift for a cousin in the next block."

"Shortly after the making of the will this particular cousin had the misfortune to raise a felon on her finger, and when the wound finally healed the finger was so shrunken that the thimble was, about three sizes too large for it. Neither would it fit any of the other fingers, and my client, in her perplexity over having willed away something that would prove entirely useless to the recipient, concluded that the only way out of the difficulty was to make a new will and leave the thimble to somebody who could wear it and at the same time flee something from another beneficiary and transfer it to the lady with the boneless finger."—New York Sun.

A good cleaning paste for enameled bathtubs, zinc pails, etc., is made of equal quantities of shaved yellow soap, whiting and common soda dissolved over the fire in the least possible amount of water required to keep it from burning.

# WOMAN AS A TRAVELER.

## Fussy Before the Start, but After That She Sets Man an Example.

Arg. women good travelers? If one believes the average man, they are not; if one believes his own sight, they are—far better even than the detractors who criticize them with so high and mighty an air.

It is perfectly true that the average female cannot make out from a time table whether the 2:40 train arrives at her town at 6 a. m. or 7 p. m. It is true, says the Baltimore News, that she reaches the station a good half hour before she should and spends the interim trying to find the baggage room and making false starts through the gate to board trains bound in diametrically opposite directions to the one in which she is going—impulses which are generally checked by the uniformed employee of the road.

But once in a coach which she is assured is the proper one the average woman shows her adaptability by settling down quietly in her seat and preparing to pass the time as pleasantly as possible. She doesn't tramp up and down the aisle continually; she doesn't of course spend every alternate ten minutes in the smoking room; she does not complain to the porter of the roadbed, nor to the train-boy of the few magazines and papers that he sells.

A man, his wife and two children entered a day coach in which the writer sat recently and gave an apt illustration of the difference in the way the sexes travel. The man, as soon as he had seated his charges washed his hands of responsibility and bolted for the smoking car. The woman set to work quickly to amuse the little ones and keep them quiet. She whispered a story to them; she pinned a handkerchief out of the window and made a flag of it; she made balls of another handkerchief and rabbits, and so kept those babies quieted and contented for six hours. At the end of that time back came the husband breathless.

"Are you ready to get off?" he asked. "Here we are at Baltimore. It's been a terrible trip, hasn't it? So hot. I'm tired to death."

"I rather enjoyed it," replied the woman. "Was it warm? You see, I was too busy to notice. Yes, everything is ready. I'm sorry you're tired." And there wasn't even a trace of sarcasm in her tones.

### Overloaded With Accomplishments.

The insane desire of fond parents that their children shall "shine" in their studies and accomplishments is one topic vigorously dealt with by Edward Bok in his editorial in The Ladies' Home Journal. Regarding the girls' side of this widespread evil, he says: "There are parents who, not content with the studies which their daughters have to grapple with at school, load them down with a few special studies in the finer arts. I have in mind now several young girls between the precarious ages of 12 and 17, who, after they return from school, have an extra dose of painting, music or language. That my daughter must know something of these things is the protest of the fond mother. 'She must be able to hold her own with other girls of her set.' Of course the girl at this tender age, with such a mental load, soon goes to pieces. She becomes anemic, listless and nervous, and then the mother wonders why. To build her up everything under the sun is tried, except a lessening of mental work and the unnatural strain upon the nervous system. The girl develops into what? A bundle of nerves lacerated in the most fragile frame, her physical vitality sapped almost to the last drop. And in this condition she enters the marriage state! And yet we wonder why there are so few women absolutely free from organic troubles. Is it so inexplicable?"

### How We Bore Each Other.

Our own affairs are of such paramount importance to ourselves that it is hard for any of us to realize with what complete indifference we are regarded by others and how at large we make and harbor sympathy for granted (which, by the way, is an unselfish interest in others—rarely deserved), we will talk of our family, our ailments and our belongings at museum usque and exhaust the patience if not the politeness of our friends, who, in their turn, are only interested in what concerns themselves.

"Poor Dick," said one of his relatives, speaking of a man who through his own excesses was afflicted with a long and hopeless illness. "It is pathetic to see the importance that he assumes his symptoms are to us. Every day he will detail them to his visitors, who can only feel how much better it would be for every one if his poor, wasted life would come to an end. Happily he never suspects this, but imagines that we feel all the interest we try to show."

### White Lies.

One would hardly dare to ask a friend to dine in so many words, says a writer in The Spectator. "It was not permissible for him to make the false reply that he was sorry he was engaged and could not come."

Ordinary social intercourse, instead of becoming more direct, would have to be carried on by an elaborate system of hints; otherwise society would become, metaphorically speaking, a bear garden, in which sensitive persons would be battered to death. It would be impossible to get used to being told "I do not like you, and your friends bore me," or "I could come quite easily, but I do not care to identify myself with the very second rate people among whom you live."

Neither could we improve matters by reversing the ordinary procedure and allowing the guests to invite themselves. The rebuff of being refused hospitality would be almost unbearable.

### A Favored Shop.

An old vest ed firm in London, Howells & James, which was founded in 1760 and is now going out of existence, recalls some interesting traditions. King George III and his daughters, it seems, were patrons of the shop and delighted in shopping for themselves after the fashion of many ordinary people. The firm would be notified in advance of the royal visit. The shop would then be closed to the outside world and the royal party take possession. The king was an enthusiastic shopper, and the princesses were more fun out of their part in it than the average woman, for they wandered around the shop, opening boxes and drawers to find their own treasures. This was a shop of which Queen Victoria was a regular patron, and one of the most treasured traditions of the place is that it was the only shop she had ever entered.

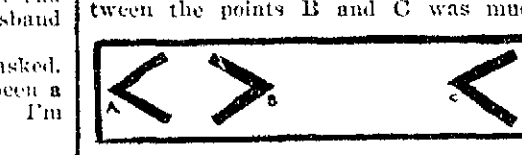
# CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

## The Story of a Pin.

I was once a little piece of steel in a mine, where I lived with my numerous brothers and sisters. One morning a number of men brought a huge machine to the mine and fastened it so well that our home was blown to pieces. The next thing that I remember was when I was put into a smelting oven, from which I emerged a little piece of unshaped metal. I was then sent to a pin factory, where I was put into a form and came out of the form a small piece of wire which was shaped into a "pin." I felt very proud indeed when my brothers and myself were placed in papers, just like rows of orderly soldiers. We were then packed in a box and shipped to a notion store, where we were unpacked and placed in a glass case. We felt very proud, indeed, when we first arrived, but when we saw the gigantic, stately hatpins, the beautiful, proud glass headed pins and the heroic lean safety pins all gazing at us with scornful contempt we felt very humble indeed, and, though we tried to assume the anger of these royal classes of pins, they never would condescend to answer our vain apologies. I was at length taken out of this embarrassing position by the careless hand of the clerk, who handed me to a lady who had bought me. She took me to her home and stuck my brothers and myself in a pincushion. Next morning the housemaid threw me into the ash barrel, where I now lie, unnoticed and unheeded for.—A. Elizabeth Goldberg, Aged 13, in New York Herald.

### An Optical Difficulty.

Simple and striking is this optical illusion which has been evolved by an expert who has devoted much study to the subject. It shows after all how easily we are deceived in measuring distances with the eye.



You would think that the distance between the points B and C was much greater than that between A and B. As a matter of fact, the distance in each case is precisely alike.

You may easily test this with a piece of paper. Mark on the edge the precise points A and B. Then move the paper between B and C and you will realize that the distance in each case is the same. Of course, as a little study will show you, it is the direction and length of the arrowlike wings that lead your eyes astray.

### The Awakening of the Boy.

There was always something very brave and beautiful to me in the sight of a boy when he first "wakes up" and, seeing the world of life, takes it up with a stout heart and resolves to carry it nobly to the end, though all disappointments and seeming defeats. I was born with a boy's nature and always had more sympathy for and interest in them than in girls and have fought my fight for nearly 15 years with a boy's spirit under my "bill and tucker." A boy's wrath when I got "floored," so I'm not preaching like a prim spinster, but freeing my mind like one of "our fellows," and as such I wish you all success, a cheerful heart, an honest tongue and a patient temper to help you through the world, for it's rough going and up hill work much of the way.—"Miss Abbott's Letters to Her 'Laurie,'" in Ladies' Home Journal.

### Knock 'Em Down.

A similar game to Aunt Sally, but a simpler one, is made by scooping a hole in the ground and placing in it an upright stick. On the top of it is placed a stone or similar substance. The player then retires to a distance and flings at the stone with cudgels or balls, the latter being preferable. If the stone falls into the hole, the player only counts one toward game, but if he can strike it so as to make it fall outside the hole he counts two. This is a capital game for the seaside and can be played upon the sands.

### Boston Dictation.

Teacher of English—Michael, when I have finished, you may repeat what I have read in your own words: "See the cow. Isn't she a pretty cow? Can the cow run? Yes, the cow can run. Can she run as fast as the horse? No, she cannot run as fast as the horse."

Future Mayor of Boston—Git on to de cow. Ain't she a beaut? Kin de cow git a gait on her? Sure. Kin de cow hump it wid de horse? Nit; de cow ain't in it wid de horse.—Golden Days.

### Wanted a Divorce.

Clarence, aged 5, had been severely punished by his parents for disobedience, and the next day, without saying a word to any one, he called at the office of the family legal adviser, who happened to be a particular friend of the little fellow. "Well, Clarence," said the man of the law after shaking hands, "what can I do for you?"

"Please, Mr. Brown," said Clarence, "I want to get a divorce from our family."

### He Has Lots to Do.

Maybe I ain't "some punkins," But I have lots to do, For I had the little chickens And the big chickens too.

My pa's so awful busy I just wish I knew how To feed and milk old bossy And drive the team and plow.

I'd like to do the reaping And help pa plant the corn;



Guess me could do the sweeping And blow the dinner horn.

So while at noon he's resting And sits there on the fence Some one must do the working, And so I'll just commence.

And though I ain't "much punkins" I'll do it all I can; I'll feed the little chickens And the big chickens too.

—F. J. Newell.

# IT IS SERIOUS.

## Some Portsmouth People Fail to Realize the Seriousness.

The constant aching of a bad back, The weariness, the tired feelings, The pain and aches of kidney ills, Are serious—if neglected, Dangerous urinary troubles follow. A Portsmouth citizen shows you how to avoid them.



# THE HERALD.

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## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald.  
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1901.

When the mosquito and the yellow fever germ lock arms, it makes a deadly combination.

It is not easy to decide whether the Boxers in China are permanently cowed or only lying in wait.

It is about time that some Chicago college professor should cause the thoughts of Secrests to run the gauntlet under fire of his half-baked intellectual brickbats.

Sir Thomas Lipton says his welcome has been so hearty that he finds it hard to realize that he is opposed to us. If the American boat is as good as hoped, he never will realize it.

Four prominent business publications estimate the corn crop of this season at between 1,000,000,000 and 1,500,000,000 bushels, the average being 1,475,000,000. That would be two-thirds of a crop, and a profitable one at prevailing prices.

An Austrian professor predicts that the three great powers eventually will be the United States, Russia and China. There is no harm in varying weather prophecy with something equally reliable. China needs a little jollying, anyway.

A member of the Texas legislature succeeded in awaking interest in a resolution of sympathy with the strikers, but the interest was chilled when it came to a suggestion that each senator and representative pay a dollar a day out of his salary. It is always remarkable how sympathy pauses to consider when it comes face to face with a dollar mark.

A Chicago man who has already gone through the whirlpool rapids of Niagara river now means to construct a steamboat that will enable him to take soundings of the whirlpool and the rapids. America seems to have a notable supply of superfluous courage on hand. It is impossible not to admire such adventures. And it is equally impossible to refrain from asking, "To what purpose?"

No doubt those who have been so severe in their criticism of Assistant Secretary Hackett have before now seen their mistake and have come to learn that they did not understand him. Mr. Hackett has been conducting the affairs of the navy department most ably and carefully during the absence of Secretary Long and his course deserves praise rather than censure. The unfavorable comments were hasty and unreasonable and undeserved. Mr. Hackett is a courteous and conscientious gentleman and his judgment is sound and timely.

The year from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, shows for the Young Men's Christian association of North America the progress of wholesome growth, the story of which is told in the annual report. There is a substantial increase in the number of associations and in all their educational agencies, and the number of students grows at the rate of 1,000 a year—a rate that ought to be cumulative, although no comparative statistics upon that point are presented. It has been found that there is no more practical method of encouraging study and arousing the interest of men in problems of public welfare than the organization of clubs, under the auspices of the association.

There is more than a suggestion of freakishness in the exhibition of "boy wonders" and child evangelists in the pulpit, says the Mail and Express. Such performances have about them a flavor more of the arena or the footlights than of the auditorium consecrated to worship and the study of the inspired Word. It is possible to believe devoutly that wisdom may come out of

the mouths of babes and sucklings, but such utterances find their sweetness and their suggestiveness to more adult thought in their naturalness and spontaneity. The spectacle presented at Ocean Grove of a lad attired in knickerbockers preaching sermons that a seaside audience, in the lax mood of recreation, regards as marvels of eloquence, does not add to the dignity of religious services, and it may be doubted whether it stirs any gaping auditor to plainer living and higher thinking. This is but a single example of one form of sensationalism in the pulpit that depends for its effect upon the excitement of wonder and astonishment. Such spectacles in such places invite discouragement.

### OBITUARY.

Ephraim Green.

Ephraim Green died at his home, 28 Washington street, on Wednesday afternoon, August 28th, at a quarter after four o'clock, aged seventy years and four months. He had been in failing health ever since he was obliged to give up work, a year and a half ago. Death finally resulted from a general breaking down of his constitution. Mr. Green is survived by a widow, six sons and one daughter: Morris, of Louisville, Ky.; Benjamin, the prominent pharmacist of this city; Ralph, of Boston; Henry L., of Worcester, Mass.; Arthur L., of Manchester by the Sea, Mass.; Louis L., of this city, now attending Harvard university; and Miss Mignon B. Green, the well known Portsmouth musician.

Mr. Green was one of the oldest residents of Portsmouth. He had been engaged in the tailoring trade here for many years, first on Market street and later on Daniel street. In his business connections he was always honorable, and as a husband and father he leaves only the kindest of memories.

Mrs. Mary E. Cate.

The death of Mrs. Mary E. Cate, a very aged and highly respected woman, occurred at the home of her daughter, Albertine Cate, No. 6 South street, this afternoon, after a long sickness. She was ninety years of age three months ago.

At the Rockingham are: James A. Recker, G. M. South, Miss Stevens; Miss Ballard, Francis Ballard, Boston; H. W. Keyes, Edward G. Smith, New York; Mrs. R. C. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Washington; D. C.; Annie M. O'Day, Dexter, Me.; Miss Flora G. Trevelock, Brooklyn; Mr. John L. Newbold, Mary Keating, Philadelphia; Mrs. Richard W. Shopshire, St. Louis; A. S. Kenney, Washington.

### KITTERY.

Leon S. Patch has gone to Hedding to remain a few days.

John Renick is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. George Hester and wife have returned to their home in Providence, R. I.

Miss Minnie Hutcheson is enjoying a visit with friends in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Bickford returned home Wednesday from a two days' visit in Boston.

Charles Carroll Bartlett of Chicago, Ill., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bartlett.

Frank Milliken has returned to his home in Malden, from his summer outing at Locke's cove, at the Intervene.

Howard Grant of Somerville, Mass., was in town Wednesday, returning with his children, who have been summering at the Intervene.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Christian church will hold a lawn party in the field opposite Daniel Cook's this Thursday evening.

Charles Grant and Fred Scott, who have been spending their vacations in Biddeford, returned to Kittery Wednesday afternoon, where they are employed at the navy yard.

The following companies have been organized under the laws of the state of Maine:

Belmont Gold Mining company organized at Kittery for the purpose of mining gold and other minerals, with \$200,000 capital stock of which nothing is paid in. The officers are: President, Albert E. Knowlton of Malden, Mass.; treasurer, Frederick Drown of Malden, Mass. Certificate approved, August 27, 1901.

Howe, Lovejoy Manufacturing company organized at Kittery for the purpose of manufacturing ladies' and children's garments, table linen, etc., with \$25,000 capital stock of which nothing is paid in. The officers are: President, Herbert M. Lovejoy of Malden, Mass.; treasurer, Henry F. Howe of Boston. Certificate approved, Aug. 27, 1901.

## New Departure

I have a new stock of

Wall Papers and Paints

Which I can furnish a

Lowest Price.

Charles E. Walker,

Government St., Kittery, Me.

### NAVAL ORDERS.

These naval orders have been issued: Lieut.-Com. T. B. Howard, Lieut. J. E. Craven, Lieut. J. A. Hoogwerf, Lieut. H. G. Gates, Lieut. M. H. Signor, Lieut. H. C. Kuenzi, Lieut. J. McC. Luby, Lieut. F. H. Brumby, Lieut. H. Lansing and Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dennis, from the Chesapeake, when placed out of commission, to Naval academy immediately.

Lieut.-Com. N. R. Usher from duty in connection with fitting out Illinois, when placed in commission, to duty as executive immediately.

Lieut.-Com. R. Henderson from duty in connection of fitting out the Illinois, when placed in commission, to duty as navigator immediately.

Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, from works at Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock company, Sept. 9, to duty in connection with Illinois immediately, and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. O. P. Jackson and Lieut. J. V. Klemann, from the Vermont; Lieut. W. R. M. Field, from naval academy; Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, Naval Cadet S. M. Henry and Naval Cadet L. B. Mc Bride, to duty in connection with fitting out the Illinois and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. N. E. Irwin, from the Constellation to the naval academy; Lieut. T. T. Craven, to the naval academy; Lieut. G. R. Marvel, Naval Cadets J. A. Furer, W. B. Fogarty, J. J. Hankigan and A. G. Howe, to the Indiana.

Pay Director D. A. Smith, retired from Aug. 27.

### WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK

Sarah Bernhardt has reduced the prices in her Paris theatre to a schedule ranging from 70 to 10 cents.

Maxine Elliott, while driving at her country place "Jack Wood," Shooter's Hill, Kent, England, recently, was thrown from her carriage and fractured a small bone in her left foot.

John Malone was engaged last week by Maurice Campbell for Henrietta Crossman's company. He will play "Jack" Hart in Mistress Nell.

Primrose and Dockett's Minstrels have closed another record breaking week, playing to capacity of each house for the week. In Worcester and Fitchfield they put the orchestra on the stage and sold fifty chairs in the pit before the house was opened.

Jessie Sawtelle, wife of Manager J. A. Sawtelle, died on Aug. 23 at her residence, Rochester, N. Y., of typhoid fever after an illness of five weeks. She was twenty nine years old and was born at York, Pa. Her maiden name was Jessie Evans. She became the wife of Manager Sawtelle about ten years ago. She was associated in business with her husband and traveled as the steller attraction of the Jessie Sawtelle Dramatic company.

Charles E. Blaney will produce Marie Wellesley Sterling's play, Only a Shop Girl, in October.

### MISTRESS NELL.

Miss Crossman, who with Mistress Nell, scored the great success of last season, will be the attraction at Music hall early in the month. During last season, Miss Crossman with her beautiful comedy occupied at various times the Bijou, Savoy and Wallack's theatres in New York, besides playing one of the most remarkably successful engagements of four weeks at the Tremont theatre in Boston. Miss Crossman brings with her the entire production of Mistress Nell, scenery, costumes, properties and lights, which is considerably more than a car load of accessories, so that Mistress Nell will be given exactly as it was given in New York, Boston and several other cities last season.

Such was the such success of Henrietta Crossman in George C. Hazleton, Jr.'s, merry play, Mistress Nell, last season that it was possible for her only to play New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, and her appearance here will undoubtedly be the most notable dramatic treat of the year. Mistress Nell will be given exactly as it was in New York for almost an entire season and at the Tremont theatre in Boston for four weeks.

### CITY BRIEFS.

Paymaster General A. S. Kenney, U. S. N., arrived at the navy yard this forenoon and was received with the usual honors, including a salute from the battery.

Arrangements are being made by the Concord Gun club for a state shoot to be held in Concord on Sept. 5. Teams from Hillsborough, Henniker, Dover, Exeter and this city have received invitations and are expected to be present.

Kennebunkport is to have a new summer hotel, and although it is to be a small one it will be one of the handsomest and most perfect in point of equipment. It is to be built by Ruel Norton, the postmaster, who has had much experience in the management of hotels and will cost about \$25,000. One of the features of the house will be fourteen private bath rooms.

### THEATRICAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Marie Williams, for The Little Minister.

Rose Tiffany, for the Duchess of Portsmouth in Mistress Nell.

William B. Smith, by Louis Nethercole for Sadie Martinot's company.

Harry Brooks, for The Village Postmaster.

Mary Karr, by W. A. Brady for The Sorrows of Satan.

Emmet Whitney, re engaged for Brown's in Town.

Theodore M. Leary, late of the Baltimore Herald, by Liebler and company as press representative for James O'Neill.

David Boone, in advance of Daniel Sully in The Parish Priest.

For the Anchorage, supporting David Warfield: Nellie Lynch, Helena Phillips, Maria Davis, Odell Williams, Eugene Canfield, Brandon Tynan, H. R. Roberts, Harry Rogers, William Boag and Herbert Millward.

### London's Saloons.

The public houses of London if set side by side would reach a distance of something like 70 miles.

### Paris Cabmen.

In Paris cabmen are not allowed to smoke while driving.

### The German Language.

The German language has a greater power of combination of words than any other European tongue. By the liberal use of the hyphen almost any combination may be formed.

### The Camel's Speed.

Seven miles an hour is the camel's limit, nor can it maintain this rate over two hours. Its usual speed is five miles an hour.

### Men in the Majority.

There are 649,333,000 men and 636,333,000 women in this world, giving the men a majority of 13,333,000.

### Menthol Sticks.

Menthol sticks are produced by melting two parts of cocoa butter and four parts of spermaceti, adding one part of menthol (crystallized) and one part of chloral hydrate and pouring the mixture into suitable molds.

### Seasoned Timber.

Timber is seasoned by the evaporation of the water, the extraction of the vegetable juices and the solidification of the woody tissue.

### The Cleanest Town.

Brook, in Holland, holds the record of the world's cleanest town. No horses or dogs are allowed in the streets, and throwing waste paper about is punishable with a week's imprisonment.

### New York Banks.

New York banks pay out in interest and dividends every quarter not far from \$130,000,000.

### Corks.

Corks may be made impervious and an excellent substitute for glass stoppers by steeping them in petrolatum, it is said, and, further, that acids and chemical forms in no way affect them, nor do they become fixed by a blow or long disuse.

### Submarine Valleys.

There are 43 submarine valleys where soundings show a depth of over three miles and eight where there is more than four miles of water.

### Crude Oil.

One hundred gallons of crude oil as pumped from the earth make only 28 gallons of refined oil.

### A Delicate Machine.

A machine in the Bank of England for weighing sovereigns and half sovereigns is so extremely sensitive that it can denote a tenth of a grain difference in the weight of a coin. It automatically weighs 26 coins in a minute. The coins of full weight it throws to the right and the others to the left.

### The First Tobacco.

John Rolfe of Virginia planted the first tobacco for commerce in 1603.

### Transportation in Erin.

The transportation arrangements in Ireland are so inadequate that it costs more to send an ox from the interior to London than from America.

### The Largest Diamonds.

The largest cut diamond belongs to the rajah of Mattan (Borneo), its weight being 376 carats and its value about \$25,000,000. The second largest cut diamond is the Star of the South, found by a poor negro in Brazil. It weighs 254 carats and was once known as the Dudley diamond.

### Saxons.

The Saxons, whose original settlements is determined by the little kingdom of Saxony, derived their name from the sax, or short crooked knife, with which they armed themselves.

### Cooking Orders.

To destroy odors while cooking allow dried orange peel to smolder on a red-hot shovel or iron.

### Muscadine.

"Muscadine" is a disease to which silkworms are liable. It consists of a fungous growth in the body, which breaks through the skin and speedily kills the insect.

### Atlantic and Pacific.

There are 72,000,000 cubic miles of water in the Atlantic, 141,000,000 in the Pacific.

## ATE SHELLS AND ALL

AN AMERICAN'S ORDER OF OYSTERS IN A LONDON RESTAURANT.

A Joke That Was Taken In Solemn Earnest and a Subsequent Explanation That Would Not Be Accepted as the Truth.

"The English people, or at least as many of them as we meet about London, are beginning to know us," said the returned traveler. "Stories of wild red Indians on Manhattan Island and buffalo hunts in the adjacent territory don't go any more. A quarter of a century ago you could stuff 'em with any kind of a yarn if the scene was laid in the United States and the actors were Americans. Now you are apt to get laughed at if you spring any dime novel stories on the average man in the street.

"Once when I was in London on a business trip I was seized with a great longing for oysters. Visions of them boiled, steamed and on the half shell, such as I used to eat in New York, Baltimore and Washington, haunted me every time I sat down to a meal, but none of them ever appeared on the table. English friends assured me that I could get them if I only went to the right place, but I never succeeded in getting any of these men to give me the address. One day I started out to find an oyster house on my own hook.

"In the Strand I found what I was looking for. It was a typical London eating house, but the sign, 'Oysters In Every Style,' reminded me of home. I entered and as a feeder ordered a dozen on the half shell. The waiter who served me was as solemn as a bishop. The oysters he brought me were the smallest and meanest looking bivalves I ever saw. They had a shriveled up, folioid look about them that was not at all tempting and there was nothing in the taste of them to remind me of the delicious Blue Point or the more robust Rockaway.

"When I had finished eating them, I thought it would be a good idea to carry away the shells and show my friends at home. They would serve as a warning to any one intending to cross the ocean against oysters as they are served in England's capital. So I wiped the shells dry with my napkin and slipped them into my pocket.

"When the solemn looking waiter returned to take the rest of my order, he looked first at my plate and then at me. Then he glanced about the door on both sides of my chair and finally stooped and looked under the table.

"What's the trouble? I asked languidly.

"Beg pardon, sir," he said, "but what's become of the shells?"

"Do you mean the oyster shells?" I asked, without any particular show of interest.

"Most certainly," he returned, again peering his head about the table. "It's most strange, whatever has become of them."

"Nothing strange about it," I said calmly. "I ate them."

"Hate them?" he cried, his eyes bulging. "You must be joking, sir?"

"Not at all," I went on. "Everybody in America, where I live, eats the shell as well as the oyster. In fact, in some of the states they throw the oysters away and eat the shells alone. In Georgia they eat them with clay."

"The waiter's jaw dropped and his eyes continued to bulge. He was so flustered that he got his orders mixed and brought me the food intended for somebody else. He got things straightened out after awhile, but the look of dumb amazement never left his face.

"After I had eaten the meal I glanced leisurely around and saw with surprise that nearly every eye in the place was fastened on me. The waiter who served me was talking to the man at the desk, who, I afterward learned, was the proprietor, and he was craning his neck to get a look at me.

"It's the shells that's bothering them," I said to myself. "Well, I'll keep them guessing as a reward for the measly oysters they gave me."

"When I started to go out, the proprietor was standing at the door.

"A word with you, sir," he said politely.

"What is it?" I inquired innocently.

"The money I gave you was good, I trust?"

"Indeed it was," he replied. "It wasn't about the money I wished to speak, but about the oysters."

"Oh, about the shells, I suppose," I said carelessly. "Your waiter seemed surprised when I told him I had eaten them."

"I confess it surprised me also," said the eating house man. "I never heard of it before."

"It's a very common thing in America," I said and went my way.

"Nearly every day for three months I went to that eating house for a bite at noon, and there was always a gathering there to see the American who ate oysters, shells and all. Of course, I never ordered any more on the half shell because I was watched too closely to slip the shells into my pocket. I told the proprietor that the English oysters weren't big enough to suit me. He offered to try to get me some of a larger size, but I wouldn't hear of his going to the trouble.

"Every time he talked to me, and that was nearly every day, he managed to bring the conversation around to America in general and the devouring of oyster shells in particular. I found him to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence. Moreover, he possessed a fine fund of common sense. But there was no yarn about America and Americans he wouldn't swallow without question.

"The day before I was to sail for home I went around to the eating house for my last visit, and when I was going out I bid goodbye to the proprietor. Then I put my hand in my pocket and, pulling out the 12 identical shells I had taken three months before, laid them on the desk before his eyes.

"I couldn't go away without making a confession," I said. "Here are the shells. I didn't eat them at all, but carried them away in my pocket."

"Well, what do you think? He simply wouldn't believe me. Neither would the waiters. They had all got it fastened in their minds that it was the custom in America to eat oyster shells, and the evidence I produced was not sufficient to make them believe otherwise. But that was a long time ago. I don't think you could make any one in London believe such a tale now."—New York Sun.

## PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. R.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charless, H. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of E.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—True W. Priest, E. R. H. B. Dow, T.; L. R. Davis, S.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—Harry Hersum, C.; William P. Gardner, V. C.; Edward E. Voudy, S. Ex.; George D. Richardson, J. Ex.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Willis Brooks Ind.; Arthur Parnham, E.

OSGOOD LODGE, NO. 43, I. O. O. F.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers—Frederic B. Higgins, N. G.; Charles J. Henderson, V. G.; Howard Anderson, Sec.; Edwin E. Prime, Treas.; Albert C. Plumer, Fin. Sec.

The Degree List will be displayed when degrees are to be conferred. Watch for it. All brother Odd Fellows not members of the Lodge are cordially invited to attend the Lodge meetings and are assured a cordial greeting.

## A Whisky Train.

The various jobbing houses in the East are now prepared to fill orders for the Famous Fine Old

KY. TAYLOR WHISKY.

The largest shipment of Whisky in cases in the history of the Wine and Spirit trade has just arrived in Boston from the distillers, A. B. & T. TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky. This shipment consisted of four carloads (small train) of the Famous Old KY. TAYLOR WHISKY, containing 2000 cases, and an advance cut containing 250 cases, a total of 2250 cases, for May orders and were distributed as follows:

C. L. Richardson & Co., Boston, 400 cases  
John Lyons & Co., " 100 "  
Eastern Drug Co., " 100 "  
J. R. Macmillan & Co., " 100 "  
Miscellaneous, " 575 "

R. H. Hirschfield, 31 Doane St., Boston, New England Agent.

Trade and Families Supplied by the Globe Grocery Company.

Nothing verbal could be much more delicious than Joseph H. Choate's definition of the dinners of the New England Society of New York as "those gatherings of an unhappy company of pilgrims who meet annually at Delmonico's to drown the sorrows and sufferings of their ancestors in the flowing bowl and to contemplate their own virtues in the mirror of history."

No Guarantee Given.

"What is the matter with those weather bulletins of yours?" asked the man who complains about what can't be helped.

"My dear sir," answered the weather prophet, "those are merely predictions, not promises."—Exchange.

Unappreciative.

"You find spring water a very great advantage in dairying, I presume?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the milkman: "the average person buying milk doesn't know the difference between spring water and any other kind."—Detroit Journal.

The Tensel.

It is a striking fact that the tensel as an instrument for raising the nap on cloth has never been superseded or improved upon, though various attempts have been made in this direction, notably with an apparatus of fine wire.

Noah Webster's Work.

Noah Webster, from first to last, spent 17 years on his "Dictionary of the English Language."

Anc



STON & MAINE B. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

mer Arrangement, In Effect June 24.

as Leave Portsmouth  
Boston, 3 50, 7 30, 7 35, 8 15, 10 55,  
11 05 a. m., 1 35, 2 21, 3 05, 5 00, 6 35,  
7 23 p. m. Sunday, 3 50, 5 00 a. m.,  
2 21, 5 00 p. m.  
Portland, 7 35, 9 55, 10 45 a. m., 2 45,  
8 50, 11 20, p. m. Sunday, 8 30, 10 45 a.  
m., 8 50, 11 20 p. m.  
Wells Beach, 7 35, 9 55 a. m., 2 45,  
5 22 p. m. Sunday, 3 30 a. m.  
Old Orchard and Portland, 7 35, 9 55 a.  
m., 2 45, 5 22 p. m. Sunday, 8 30,  
10 45 a. m.  
North Conway, 9 55, 11 16 a. m., 3 00  
p. m.  
Somersworth, 4 50, 7 35, 9 45, 9 55,  
11 16 a. m., 2 40, 3 00, 5 22, 5 30 p. m.  
Sunday, 8 30 a. m., 1 30, 5 00 p. m.  
Rochester, 9 45, 9 55, 11 16 a. m., 2 40,  
3 00, 5 22, 5 30 p. m. Sunday, 5 00  
p. m.  
Dover, 4 50, 7 35, 9 45 a. m., 12 25,  
2 40, 5 22, 5 30 p. m. Sunday, 8 30,  
10 45 a. m., 1 30, 5 00, 8 52 p. m.  
North Hampton and Hampton, 7 30,  
7 35, 8 15, 11 05 a. m., 1 35, 2 31, 5 00  
p. m. Sunday, 8 00 a. m., 2 21, 5 00,  
6 35 p. m.  
as for Portsmouth  
ve Boston, 6 00, 7 30, 9 00, 9 40, 10 10,  
a. m., 12 30, 1 30, 3 15, 3 30, 4 45, 7 00,  
9 45 p. m. Sunday, 4 30, 5 30, 9 00 a.  
m., 6 40, 7 00, 9 45 p. m.  
ve Portland, 2 00, 9 00 a. m., 12 45,  
1 40, 6 00 p. m. Sunday, 2 00 a. m.,  
12 45 p. m.  
ve North Conway, 7 25, 10 40 a. m.,  
3 15 p. m.  
ve Rochester, 7 19, 9 40 a. m., 12 49,  
5 30 p. m. Sunday, 7 00 a. m.  
ve Somersworth, 6 35, 7 32, 10 00 a.  
m., 1 02, 5 44 p. m. Sunday, 12 30,  
4 12, 6 58 p. m.  
ve Dover, 6 55, 8 10 10 24 a. m., 1 40,  
4 25, 6 30, 9 20 p. m. Sunday, 7 30 a.  
m., 12 45, 2 45, 9 20 p. m.  
ve Hampton, 7 55, 9 22, 11 55 a. m.,  
2 13, 4 26, 4 59, 6 16 p. m. Sunday,  
6 26, 10 05 a. m., 8 09 p. m.  
ve North Hampton, 8 02, 9 28, 12 04  
a. m., 2 19, 4 31, 6 05, 6 21 p. m. Sun-  
day, 8 30, 10 12 a. m., 8 15 p. m.  
ve Greenland, 8 08, 9 35 a. m., 12 13,  
2 25, 5 11, 6 27 p. m. Sunday, 6 35  
10 18 a. m., 8 20 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH

ins leave the following stations for

Manchester, Concord and interme-

diated stations:

tsmouth, 7 32 8 30 a. m.; 12 45, 5 25  
m. Sunday \$7 20 p. m.  
enland Village, 7 40, 8 39 a. m.;  
2 54, 6 33 p. m. Sunday \$5 30 p. m.  
kingham Junction, 7 52, 9 07 a. m.;  
07, 5 58 p. m. Sunday \$5 52 p. m.  
ping, 8 05, 9 22 a. m.; 1 21, 6 14 p. m.  
unday, \$6 08 p. m.  
ymond, 8 17, 9 32 a. m.; 1 32, 6 25 p.  
unday, \$6 18 p. m.  
urning leave  
cord, 7 45, 10 25 a. m.; 12 50, 3 30 p.  
a. Sunday, \$7 25 p. m.  
chester, 8 30, 11 10 a. m.; 3 20, 4 20 p.  
a. Sunday, \$8 10 a. m.  
ymond, 9 10, 11 48 a. m.; 3 50, 5 02 p.  
a. Sunday, \$8 55 a. m.  
ping, 9 22 a. m.; 12 00 m.; 4 08, 5 15 p.  
a. Sunday 9 07 a. m.  
ekingham Junction, 9 47 a. m., 12 17,  
4 24, 5 55 p. m. Sunday, \$9 27 a. m.  
enland Village, 10 01 a. m., 12 29  
4 38, 6 08 p. m. Sunday, \$9 41 a. m.  
Trains connect at Rockingham Junc-  
on for Exeter, Baverhill, Lawrence  
Boston. Trains connect at Man-  
chester and Concord for Plymouth,  
Jodville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury,  
Worcester, Vt., Montreal and the west.  
North Hampton only.  
Monday only July 7—Sept. 2 inc.  
Tuesday only July 7—Sept. 1 inc.  
Saturday only July 6—Aug. 31 inc.  
Information given, through tick-  
ets sold and baggage checked to all  
ints at the station.  
D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

ork Harbor & Beach R. R.

ave Portsmouth, 7 50, 11 20 a. m., 12 45,  
3 07, 4 55, 6 45 p. m.

ave York Beach, 6 45, 9 50 a. m., 12 10,  
1 25, 4 10, 8 50 p. m.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. T. & P. A.

S. NAVY-FERRY LAUNCH. NO. 132.

GOVERNMENT BOAT.

FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8 20, 8 40, 9 15,  
10 00, 10 30, 11 45 a. m., 1 35, 2 00, 3 00,  
5 00, 5 45, 7 45 p. m. Sundays,  
10 00, 10 15 a. m., 12 15, 12 35 p. m.  
olidays, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 a. m.  
Leaves Portsmouth—8 30, 8 50, 9 30  
10 15, 11 00 a. m., 12 15, 1 45, 2 15, 3 30,  
5 30, 6 00, 7 00, 10 00 p. m. Sundays,  
1 07, 1 45, 12 05, 12 25, 12 45 p. m.  
olidays, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 m.  
Wednesdays and Saturdays

SEMI-WEEKLY

TAKE THE

JOY LINE

TO

New York

Lowest Rates Out of Boston.

St. Boston. For information at 914 Washing-

ton, N. Y. G. F. TILTON, Pass. Agt.

WERE GOOD FELLOWS

WESTERN FRONTIER BAD MEN SHOWN

IN A NEW LIGHT.

A Man Who Claims to Have Known

Them Says They Were Not Bullies

and Did Not Swagger Around Min-

ing Camps Looking For Fight.

A little group of hotel guests, most of whom had lived in the west at one time or another, were talking about the passing of the professional "bad man." "I knew most of the famous frontier desperadoes of 20 years ago," said one of the party, "and almost without exception they were good fellows when they weren't out for blood. None of them were bullies; in fact, they had the best reasons for not being. When a man made a reputation as a 'killer' in that country, he immediately became a mark for numerous aspirants for the same kind of fame. They watched him, like hawks, looking for some decent pretext to pick a quarrel and shoot him unawares, each anxious to be pointed out as the man who killed So-and-so." The greater his celebrity the more glory there would be in giving him his quietus, and this ever present danger was fully appreciated by them all. The noted "bad man" knew that almost anybody could murder him, with a fair chance of going scot free, but, on the contrary, he added another homicide to his own record he would have to establish an absolutely flawless case of self defense.

"Such a handicap as that had a mighty cooling effect on the blood and made a man think several times before he did anything that might put his head in a halter. The story book idea that the famous desperadoes of the west used to swagger around the mining camps with chips on their shoulders, shooting holes through people's hats, making 'tenderfeet' dance and spoiling for any kind of a fight is ridiculously wide of the truth. They may have done so in their early days, but after they acquired bloody celebrity they ceased to hunt trouble and were kept busy avoiding it. Of course there were exceptions, and I remember one ruffian with a record who ran amuck through a little Colorado town and shot a few dozen window lights en route, but he was crazy drunk, and the majority of his clan were sober, serious, extremely quiet individuals who were a great deal more apt to swallow an affront than they were to give one. In fact, the bating of bad men became a favorite diversion among a certain class of ambitious citizens, and it was one of the most curious phases of a life that is now rapidly passing into mere tradition.

"On more than one occasion," the speaker went on, "I have seen some 'tough' hardy tough nerve himself with whisky and start out with the deliberate intention of 'doing up' this or that celebrity. One night in a gambling house at Dodge City a cattleman named Coulson made a desperate effort to draw Luke Short into an altercation and finally slapped his face. Short had killed several men and was a noted character, and Coulson had boasted to his cowboys that he would 'put out his light' the first time he got a chance. When the blow was struck, a dead silence fell upon the place, and the bartenders and faro dealers dropped out of sight as suddenly as so many marionettes all on one string. Short looked the cattleman straight in the eye. 'You're drunk, Jim,' he said quietly, 'and I won't fight a man that don't know what he's doing. Get out and don't come in here again until you come in sober.' Coulson's hand had been hovering about his pistol, but the other's calmness cowed him, and he turned around and walked away without a word.

"In the west a blow was generally considered sufficient justification for a shot, but what Short said about the cattleman's condition was perfectly true, and he knew it would be used against him in a trial. 'I could have killed him easily before he drew,' he remarked afterward, 'but his friends would have all claimed that I took advantage of him. They would have said that Luke Short shot a poor, harmless drunkard.' I could multiply such instances almost by the dozen. In the early eighties 'Doc' Holliday was one of the most noted men killers in the west. One night in Leadville I saw him submit in silence to a frightful cursing from a consumptive bartender who was eager to 'get his scalp' and become a bad man himself. Later on Holliday was absolutely forced to draw to defend himself, but he took pains to shoot the inspiring drink mixer through the arm and not the body. 'I didn't want to hurt the fool,' he said apologetically. Most of the border desperadoes eventually became peace officers and made good ones too. They were glad to drift into such employment. It put them on the side of the deceased law."

Buried in Woolen.  
In 1879 an act was passed requiring the dead to be buried in woolen, the purpose being to lessen "the importation of linen from beyond the seas and the encouragement of the woolen and paper manufactures of this kingdom." A penalty of £5 was inflicted for a violation of this act, and as frequently people preferred to be buried in linen a record of the fine appears. For example, at Gayton, Northamptonshire, we find in the register: "1708. Mrs. Dorothy Bellingham was buried April 5, in Linen, and the forfeiture of the Act, paid, fifty shillings to ye informer and fifty shillings to the poor of the parish."

Pope wrote the following lines on the burial of Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, with reference to this custom: "Odious! In woolen! 'Twould a saint provoke." Were the last words poor Marjorie spoke. Was let a charming child and Brussels lace. May my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face. —Chambers' Journal.

TROTTER AND PACER.

Cornella Belle, 2:10—the fifth 2:10 trotter for 1901.

"Knapsack" McCarthy is the breeder of Barney King, 2:07 1/2.

Carrie Bel, 2:14 1/2, is so far the fastest 3-year-old trotter for 1901.

It is reported that Ketcham refused an offer of £20,000 from England for Cresceus.

One of the attractions at the Maple Valley (Pa.) matinee was a mule race. Time not given.

Cinch, 2:09 1/2, at Old Orchard, Me., is a new performer for Alcantara, and his fifth in the 2:10 list.

Mary P. Leyburn recently became the property of Thomas W. Lawson. Price reported \$10,000.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, is the date set for the amateur championship race for the Readville challenge cup at Cleveland.

Washington park, Chicago, proposes to add \$25,000 to the American Derby next year, and every purse will be \$1,000 or over.

Rio Alto (3), 2:10 1/2, trotting, took a pacing record of 2:21 1/2 at Newburg, N. Y., the other day, making his sire, Palo Alto, sire of pacing speed.—Horseman.

BILL OF THE PLAY.

Sousa will take his band to London for a season.

Yvette Guilbert has finished a volume recording her stage life.

Cissie Fitzgerald is to return to this country the coming season.

Lettice Fairfax will be Mansfield's leading lady in "Beaucaire."

"Nick Carter," familiar to readers of nickel novels, will be dramatized.

Beerholm Tree is to produce Stephen Phillips' poetic drama, "Ulysses."

Sadie Martinot is said to be writing a novel to be called "The Eternal Question."

Maurice Hewlett is writing a play for Sarah Bernhardt on the subject of Mary, Queen of Scots.

"The Road to Ruin" is the play that will exploit Terry McGovern, the champion pugilist, next season.

Aubrey Boucault has been engaged to play Paolo in Otis Skinner's revival of "Francesca da Rimini."

Mrs. Leslie Carter, who will appear in Belasco's new play, "Du Barry," will again be an Auburn haired heroine.

"Uncle Sam's Cabin; or, White Slaves," is the title of a play recently copyrighted by the librarian of congress.

CHURCH AND CHURCHMAN.

Churches in the New York Presbytery last year exceeded in their money gifts those of any previous year. They gave \$1,109,242, more than \$150,000 ahead of last year.

The Rev. John Spurgeon, the father of the famous Charles Spurgeon, now dead, recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday by laying the foundation stone of the South Norwood Baptist church, in England.

Cardinal Vaughan is the eldest of a large family of brothers, each of whom in turn gave up the family estates in order to enter the church. These estates in consequence devolved on the cardinal's youngest brother, the only one of the family who is not a priest.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton disclaims the doctrine of innate infant depravity. He tells the story of a mother who said to him: "Doctor, I'm afraid my baby is very wicked; he cries so much." To which he replied: "Are you sure, madam, there are no pins pricking it?"

THE REVIEWER.

By the time it is all over, at the present pace, there will not be a single hero of the late war left on his pedestal.—Bangor Commercial.

Corn at \$1 a bushel will make hominy the chief luxury of the coming winter and put huckee into the angel's food class.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Kitchener seems to have found that burning the homesteads of the Boers has about the same effect as knocking down a hornet's nest.—San Francisco Call.

The minute trotter may be coming; but, oddly enough, as it has taken him ten years to come eight seconds it is not coming so fast.—Philadelphia Times.

The tenements where the Brooklyn poor live have no bathing facilities. The price for a bath in the new houses will be 5 cents. This is a philanthropy not less useful in its way than the establishment of a library.—Boston Herald.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

That rare element helium has been discovered in gases from the hot springs at Bath, England. It costs £200 per cubic foot to collect.

An electrician named Smith at Cardiff, Wales, has invented two X ray tubes which he claims are noninjurious, one of them actually tending to heal burns and wounds. One makes bones and not flesh visible on a photographic plate, while the other makes neither visible, the plate only showing foreign substances.

TOWN TOPICS.

Chicago has abandoned her ocean steamship line and is no longer a seaport. It was discovered that it would be too expensive to salt the lake.—Baltimore American.

Perhaps it would be as well for St. Louis to drop those complaints about typhoid fever from drinking Chicago sewage until after the exposition. Typhoid germs are not a tempting attraction to visitors.—Kansas City Journal.

CHINESE MASSACRED.

Russians Try to Excuse a Manchurian Horror.

CHRISTIANS AGAIN THREATENED.

Late Advice From China Teem With Marrowing Tales of Disasters by Flood and Typhoon in Many Parts of the Empire.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 28.—Chinese papers received by the Empress, just arrived, contain accounts of a massacre of Chinese in the Kwan-tien district of Manchuria. The Russians excusing massacre by the statement that peasants killed were mistaken for insurgents. Few details are given.

Further troubles in Mongolia and Manchuria are reported, and according to The North China Daily News the Russians have placed 20,000 men on the Manchurian-Korean frontier to cope with the rebels.

The Shanghai Mercury publishes a letter from Rev. Frank Larnum of Chouping, who has been journeying through north Shantung, to the effect that Boxers are drilling and preparing for a rising in that province. Christians have been openly threatened.

The Chinese papers contain long accounts of the floods caused by the overflowing of the Yangtse-kiang, and stories are told of drowning of hundreds of villagers by the breaking of embankments, flooding of millions of acres of ricefields and of great destruction generally by reason of the floods. Streams are running inland from their former beds.

The allies have returned to the Chinese the warship Haiyang, flagship of Admiral Yin, which was taken during the bombardment of Taku.

A bloody affray is reported from a Chinese village 15 miles from Kiangsi, where Protestant and Catholic converts quarreled and came to blows, with the result that 30 Protestants were killed.

Typhoon Damages Shipping.

The officers of the Empress report that a heavy typhoon raged in the China seas before the vessel sailed and serious damage was done to many ships, a number of Chinese junks being destroyed and many villages on the seashores being devastated. Among the steamers which suffered were a number of the large liners and the Russian steamer Finance. Minister Witte was sunk by a large wave during the typhoon. The Katsuyama Maru was almost wrecked and returned to Wonsung almost a wreck.

M. White, general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, who left London on May 27 to go across Siberia to investigate trade possibilities, returned by the Empress of China. He learned while at Khabarovsk that General Gribiski, reported to have suicided because of the Amur massacres, where 2,400 people all told were killed, had been banished to Kamchatka. He says a grave insurrection prevails in Manchuria, and he was warned in Peking by the British ambassador not to go through there.

General Gasalee, commander of the British forces in China, was a passenger on the Empress, bound for London, and another passenger was Lady Blake, wife of the governor of Hongkong.

Negro Killed by Sheriff's Poss.

Elba, Ala., Aug. 28.—George McLeod, a negro wanted in Henry county on two criminal charges, was killed here by a sheriff's posse. Sheriff Knight, accompanied by two deputies and John Cole, a negro, went to arrest McLeod. On arrival at the house McLeod ran out with a pistol and a Winchester and opened fire on the officers. At close range a shot struck the negro Cole, and he will probably die. After exhausting their ammunition the negro made his escape. A large posse was organized, and bloodhounds being secured, McLeod was soon located a mile from town in a mill pond up to his neck in water. As he was raising his Winchester to fire on the posse several shots were fired at his head, killing him instantly.

Once Rich Man Dies in Poorhouse.

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 28.—Reuben Jarrett, at one time one of the richest men of early days in Dubuque, is dead at the poorhouse, aged 90. He was one of the pioneers, coming here in 1835. He followed mining and after many years struck a lead which yielded him \$100,000. He went from here to St. Louis, where he spent money lavishly. He bought a steamboat and ran it for pleasure up and down the river. His fortune was spent soon, and for years he had been an inmate of the poorhouse.

Chicago Heiress Kidnaped.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Seven-year-old Margaret Tyler, said to be heir to a \$100,000 estate, was kidnaped from the home of Mrs. F. M. Green at 2345 Magnolia avenue yesterday afternoon by a man whom Mrs. Green says she believes is the father of the girl, divorced from her mother several years ago. The kidnaping occurred at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Work on New Road to Begin Soon.

Kansas City, Aug. 28.—It is stated that over 4,000 men and about 2,000 teams will soon be put to work on the construction of the proposed Arkansas and Choctaw railway, which is to run from Arkadelphia, I. T., to Wichita Falls, Tex. The work will cost about \$5,000,000, and 300 miles of track must be completed by January, 1903.

Consolidation of Cotton Mills.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Utica steam Cotton and Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills companies have been consolidated by unanimous vote of the stockholders. The new corporation will be known as the Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills company and will be capitalized at \$2,000,000.

Alabama Crops Damaged.

Enfauila, Ala., Aug. 28.—A heavy wind and rain storm swept over this city and section yesterday. A bolt of lightning struck a building under construction and did considerable damage. Trees were uprooted, and many fences were blown down. The damage to crops will be heavy. The storm was worst at Clayton, Ala. A drug store was flooded and the entire stock almost ruined.

Deputy Sheriff Shot.

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 28.—James Sweet, a special deputy sheriff, was shot from ambush and killed near Muscogee. He was aboard a train with six negro prisoners bound for this city. Men secreted in the woods fired into the train. A posse is in pursuit.

SHAMROCK IS FLEET.

A Long Spin in a Strong Wind in Fast Time.

New York, Aug. 28.—The Shamrock II was given a good long spin yesterday both inside and outside the Hook. She was tried in windward work and broad and close reaching. In fact, the challenger was given everything except a splinter run in a breeze that sometimes piped up to 12 knots and at no time was under eight knots. The good opinion of her speed, merits and ability to carry lofty canvas was emphasized.

Many yachting experts who saw her performance call her a wonderful boat. All say she is the most dangerous proposition that has ever come over the waters hunting for the America's cup. She had life in her every minute. She gathered way with remarkable rapidity. Is quick in stays, points very high and stands up under a tremendous spread of canvas like the proverbial steed. At no time yesterday did she put her rail under, even when wearing around close hauled and taking a 12 knot breeze abeam. With all this she is a very beautiful boat under sail and taken altogether is a decided improvement over the old Shamrock.

The only new sail tried was her largest club topsail. It was a revelation to those who saw it and is certainly one of Ratsey's finest creations. It appears much larger than the topsails on the Columbia and Constitution. It extends farther out over the gaff and runs up higher above the topmast. It is said that the distance from the bottom of the mast to the top of the topsail club is over 190 feet. The sail sheets are very well, and there is less looseness along the head than on either of the American boats.

Sir Thomas Lipton was on board during the entire trial and when seen at Sandy Hook after the race picked up her moorings seemed much pleased with her showing.

"This is the twentieth spin which the boat has had," said he, "including her races on the other side. She is improving all the time, and I am more pleased with her than ever before. At no time did we carry any water on deck. She had life every minute, and if she does not carry back the cup the American boat that beats her may well inspire pride in your people."

Mormon Missionaries Disturb Japan.

Yokohama, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 28.—The advent of Mormon missionaries in Japan is exciting much comment. Four of them, headed by Apostle Heber J. Grant, arrived by the Empress last Monday and have already commenced an active campaign. They were prematurely elected from a missionary boarding house as soon as their faith was known. The incident will, it is thought, rebound greatly in their favor among the Japanese, whose hospitality and tolerant instincts form perhaps the most conspicuous feature of their character. Friday, Aug. 9, Yokohama was visited by two earthquakes of an unusual character, being of abnormal length and accompanied by a peculiar motion. No damage was done here, but telegraphic advices from the north, especially from Aganoni, the terminus of the main line of railway, show that a serious convulsion took place there. In some localities the railway line was completely thrown out of joint, the depressions varying from eight inches to eight feet.

Mrs. Poor and Children Found.

Cotting, N. Y., Aug. 28 Mrs. Dr. Nellie Poor and her two sons of Chicago have been found in the woods near here. Mrs. Poor is the woman who acted in an insane manner on an Erie railroad train last Thursday night and then mysteriously disappeared. She and her sons have been living in the woods for several days and are suffering from exposure. They are cared for in the home of W. H. Chamberlain of Katonah, N. Y., who is a relative of Mrs. Poor. The woman is laboring under the hallucination that a price has been put upon her head.

Roosevelt Going West.

New York, Aug. 28 Vice President Roosevelt will begin his western trip tomorrow, leaving on the Pennsylvania limited at 10:14 a. m. He left his home in Oyster Bay this morning and spent some time with his two children, who are rapidly convalescing in Roosevelt hospital, this city. He is due in Chicago at 9 a. m. Friday and is scheduled to leave the Union depot, at which he will arrive, 35 minutes later over the Chicago and Alton for Springfield, Ills., there to be the guest of Governor Yates and review the militia in the state camp.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Launched.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—The torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge has been launched at Neale & Levy's shipyard. The little war vessel was christened by Miss Louise Adelle Bainbridge-Hoff, daughter of Captain Bainbridge-Hoff and granddaughter of Commodore Bainbridge. The Bainbridge is the first to be launched of a trio of torpedo boat destroyers now building at the Neale & Levy yards, her sister ships being the Chauncey and the Barnes.

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J. P. MORGAN'S MISTAKE

Indorsement of the Steel Strike From an Unexpected Quarter.

The strike is significant for the reason that it is the frankest and most open avowal that the annals of industry record of the intentions of one class of persons to manage the business of another class. Has not the United States Steel corporation the right to run its business in its own way? Has it not the right to employ whom it pleases? Theoretically, yes. This company has put up the money to run the steel business. Without its capital, or the capital of those from whom it has inherited, there could be no steel business. All this is true enough, but it is equally true that without the co-operation of labor there could be no steel industry. Labor is as essential as capital. The stockholders of the steel trust furnish the capital, and this capital has certain ends to gain from its co-operation with labor.

A sound economic policy would dictate that each party to the contract with the most scrupulous fairness toward the other party. Capital in this particular case, however, starts in with the presumption in all minds that it does not intend to act fairly. For instance, the capitalization of the United States Steel corporation has been so excessively inflated that the conviction cannot be avoided that fair business returns cannot be earned on this capitalization year in and year out without depriving the labor involved in the production of steel of its fair and economic proportion of the product. It is to insure their rights in a contingency of this sort that the operatives are now dictating to the steel trust how it shall run its mills. Theoretically, their course may seem high handed, but necessity knows no law. Labor is now demanding more than its rights from capital for the reason that capital will demand more than its rights from labor if not checked in time.

Perhaps the most significant feature of this strike is that such an eminent financier as Mr. J. P. Morgan, a man who in his day has taken honors at a German university, should have failed to perceive that such a scheme as the United States Steel corporation would eventually meet its fate at the hands of labor—provided no other contingency rendered it hors de combat in the meantime. Mr. Morgan appears to have unlimited resources at his command, and presumably it is in his power to put up cash enough at this time to defeat the strikers. But his observation and his good sense should tell him that his victory could be only temporary. Organized labor may be discomfited today, but it will triumph tomorrow. That is to say, it will in this case. When labor, in its fight with capital, asks for more than its rights it will in the long run suffer defeat. And when capital, in its controversies with labor, aims at more than is justly its due, it will eventually come to grief. To properly judge the present strike it



